

LI CHI-FA [Li Ch' ih-fa]; MOROZOV, I.S.

Interaction of tin chloride with chlorides of rare earth
metals, iron, and sodium. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.12:2765-2770
D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Chlorid~~es~~) (Fused salts) (Crystallization)

MOROZOV, I.S.; LIPATOVA, N.P.; SIMONICH, A.T.

Thermal and tensimetric studies of the system $\text{NbCl}_5 - \text{ZrCl}_4 - \text{KCl}$.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.1:172-176 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni
N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR.
(Chlorides) (Thermal analysis) (Vapor pressure)

9/078/53/008,003/008/020
B117/B186

AUTHOR: Morozov, I. S., Li Ch'ih-fa

TITLE: Heat resistance of alkali-metal and ammonium hexachloro stannates

JOURNAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 5, 1963, 651-654

NOTE: The heat resistance of hexachloro stannates formed by reacting tin chloride with group Ia and ammonium chlorides was studied by thermogravimetric and thermographic methods. The heat resistance of alkali-metal hexachloro stannates depends on the ionic radius, and decreases in the following order: $\text{Cs}_2\text{SnCl}_6 > \text{Rb}_2\text{SnCl}_6 > \text{K}_2\text{SnCl}_6$. The thermodynamic values were found for their decomposition are:

Compound	Decomposition temperature, °C		ΔH cal/mole	ΔS cal/mole	ΔF cal/mole
	(measured)	(analyzed)			
K_2SnCl_6	624	586	33400	37.2	33400-37.2T
Rb_2SnCl_6	775	706	32600	31.1	32600-31.1T
Cs_2SnCl_6	804	732	52800	49.0	52800-49.0T

Heat resistance of alkali-metal ...

S/078/63/008/003/008/020
B117/B186

Results for $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SnCl}_6$, which sublimes without decomposing:
sublimation temperature 412°C ; $\Delta H_{\text{subl.}} = 29300$ cal/mole; $\Delta S_{\text{subl.}}$
 $= 42.8$ cal/mole; $\Delta F_{\text{subl.}} = 29300 - 42.8T$ cal/mole. There are 1 figure
and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.
Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and
Inorganic Chemistry imeni N.S. Kurnakov of the Academy
of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1962

Gr 1 2/2

8/078/63/008/003/014/020
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Li Ch'ih-fa, Morozov, I. S.

TITLE: Thermal and tensimetric study of systems formed by tin chloride with alkali-metal and ammonium chlorides

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 3, 1963, 708-711

TEXT: The systems $\text{SnCl}_2 - \text{KCl}$, $\text{SnCl}_2 - \text{RbCl}$, $\text{SnCl}_2 - \text{CsCl}$, and $\text{SnCl}_2 - \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ were studied. The phase diagrams for the first three agreed with published data except for the following divergences: a eutectic is formed in $\text{SnCl}_2 - \text{KCl}$ by $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \text{KCl}$ and KCl (52.6 mole%); $\text{SnCl}_2 - \text{RbCl}$ contains an incongruently melting compound $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{RbCl}$ undergoing polymorphic conversion at 237°C . Tin chloride and ammonium chloride form three chemical compounds: congruently melting $2\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ at 188°C and $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ at 206°C , and incongruently melting $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 3\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ undergoing polymorphic conversions at 154, 200, and 246°C .

Card 1/3

Thermal and tensimetric study of ...

S/078/63/008/003/014/020
B117/B186

The system has a peritectic at 295°C containing 67 mole% NH_4Cl , and three eutectics of m.p. 172°C (19 mole% NH_4Cl), 173°C (42 mole% NH_4Cl), and 200°C (56 mole% NH_4Cl). A tensimetric analysis of complex compounds between tin chloride and alkali-metal chlorides showed that their heats of resistance decrease in the following order: $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \text{CsCl} > \text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \text{RbCl} > \text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \text{KCl} > 2\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \text{RbCl} > 3\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \text{KCl}$. The following results are given:

Compound	m.p., °C	decomp. point, °C	H_{decomp} , cal/mole	S_{decomp} , cal/mole, deg	F_{decomp} , cal/mole
$3\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \text{KCl}$	218	721	23200	23.4	23200-23.4T
$3\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \text{RbCl}$	223	757	22300	21.7	22300-21.7T
$\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \text{KCl}$	225	902	21200	18.0	21200-18.0T
$\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \text{RbCl}$	218	961	20100	16.3	20100-16.3T
$\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \text{CsCl}$	383	1039	20400	15.6	20400-15.6T

There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

Carl 2/3

Thermal and tensimetric study of ...

S/078/63/008/003/014/020
B117/B186

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1962

Card 3/3

KROKHIN, V. A. (KROKHIN, V. A.)

Interdiction of the
and the...
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of the...

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W. H. C. 1963. 1-1-1963.

Interpretation of the results of the test of the
aluminum with the results of the test of the
1963.

L16674-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(a) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP4048306

S/0078/64/009/011/2606/2612

AUTHOR: Morozov, I. S. ; Shevtsova, Z. N. ; Li, Chih-fa

13

TITLE: Reaction of yttrium chloride with the chlorides of certain metals

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 11, 1964, 2606-2612

TOPIC TAGS: yttrium chloride, phase diagram, yttrium chloride metal chloride

ABSTRACT: Binary systems of YCl_3 with chlorides of Na, K, Ca, Mg, Fe and Sn were subjected to thermal analysis and phase diagrams were constructed (figs. 1-6). The compound Na_3YCl_6 , melting incongruently at 552C was found in the YCl_3 -NaCl system. K_3YCl_6 , melting congruently at 749C and $KCl \cdot 3YCl_3$, melting incongruently at 550C were formed. The YCl_3 - $FeCl_2$ system formed limited solid solutions and the compound $FeYCl_5$ which had a polymorphic transition at 360C. Phase diagrams were also constructed for the ternary systems YCl_3 - $CaCl_2$ -NaCl and YCl_3 - $MgCl_2$ -KCl (fig. 7 and 8) and the limits of the fields of primary crystallization were determined. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 8 tables

Card 1/7

L 16674-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048306

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 20Jun61

ENCL: 05

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 002

Card 2/7

L 16674-65
ACCESSION NR: AF 4048306

ENCLOSURE: 01

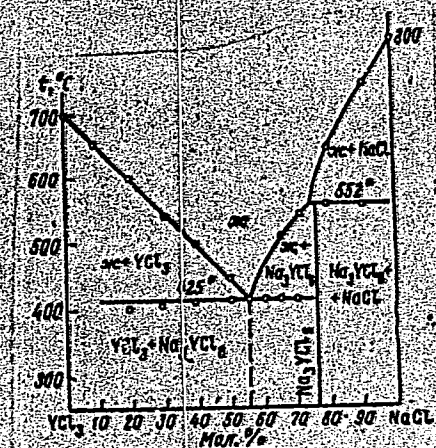


fig. 1

phase diagram of the YCl_3 - NaCl system

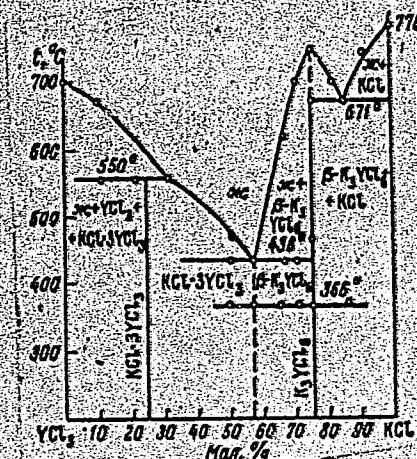


fig. 2

phase diagram of the YCl_3 - KCl system

Card 3/7

L 16674-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048306

ENCLOSURE 02

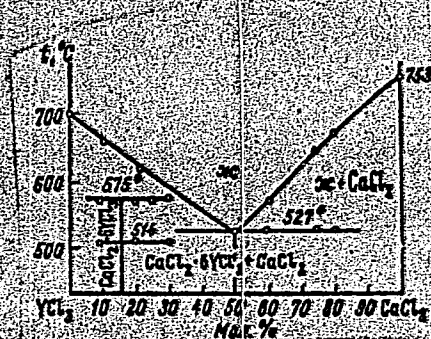


fig. 3
phase diagram of the YCl_3 - CaCl_2
system

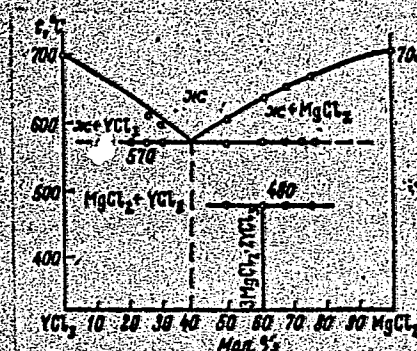


fig. 4
phase diagram of the YCl_3 - MgCl_2
system

Card 4/7

L 16674-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048308

ENCLOSURE: 03

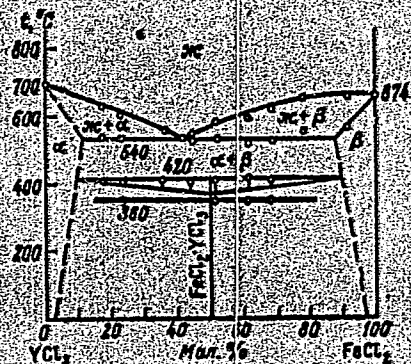


fig. 5
phase diagram of the YCl_3 - $FeCl_2$
system

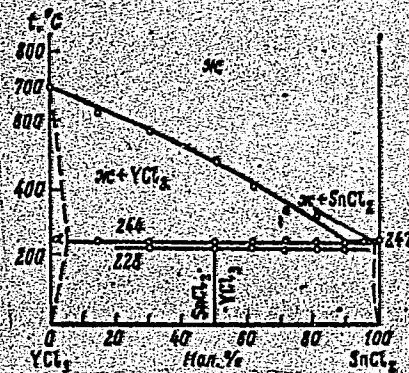


fig. 6
phase diagram of the YCl_3 - $SnCl_2$
system

Card 5/7

L 16674-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048306

ENCLOSURE: 04

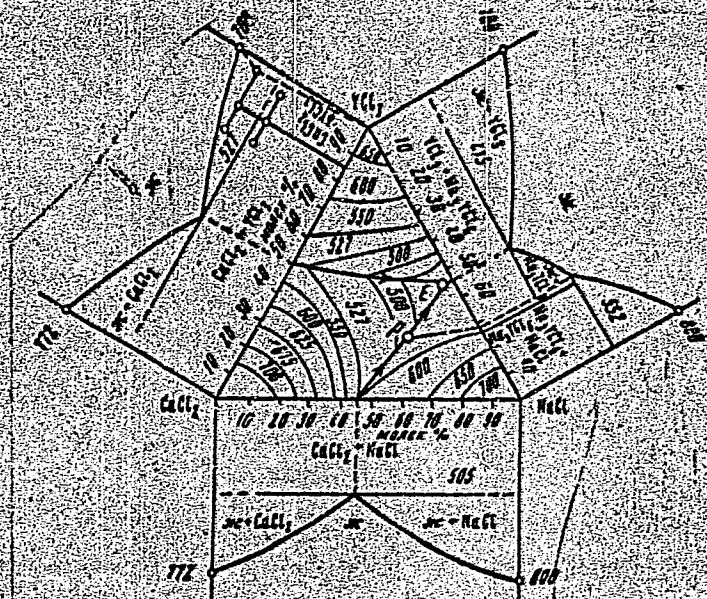


fig. 7

phase diagram of the YCl_3 - CaCl_2 - NaCl system

L 16674-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048308

ENCLOSURE: 05

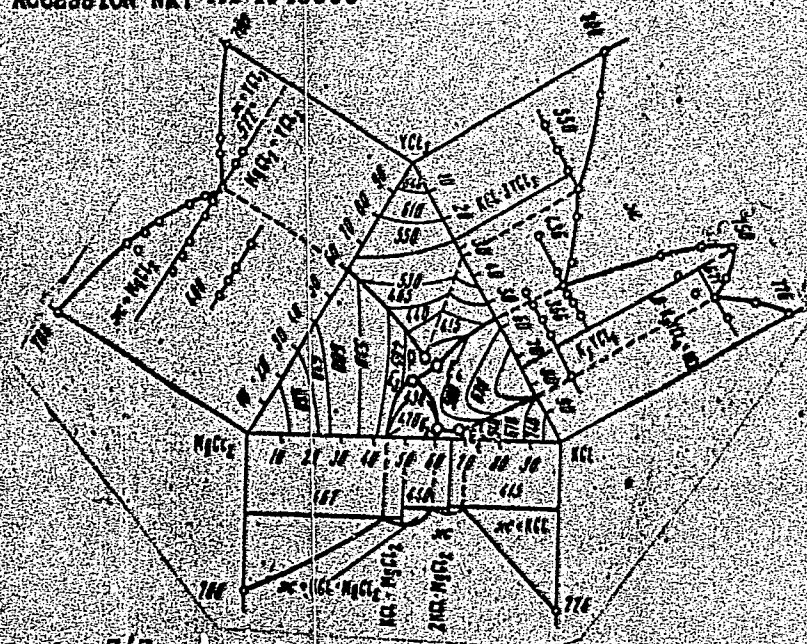


fig. 8

Phase diagram of the
YCl₃-MgCl₂-KCl system

Card 7/7

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

MOCHOV, I.S.; STEFANOV, S.I.

Kinetics of the chlorination of uranyl concentrates. Izv.
[russk. khim. obshch. 1976-1977, 1, 100].

1976-1977

LIPATOVA, N.F.; MOROZOV, I.S.

Compounds of nickelium oxychloride with alkali metal oxides
and ammonium chloride. Zhur. neorg. khim. 11 no.:47-48
p 165. (MIRA 19:11)

1. Submitted Oct. 11, 1963.

STEFANYUK, S.L.; MOROZOV, I.S.

Kinetics and the mechanism of chlorination of minerals (loparite, pyrochlore, zircon, and euxenite). Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.4: 729-735 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

MONDAY, 10., 1970.

A large number
of a certain type
162.

1. Machinery and

MOROZOV, I.V., [unclear]

Electrical section of the reactor of the Leningrad power
plant. Elek. sta 36 no.4:45-49 of 1961. (MIRA 1961)

Б.А.И.И., Вили Александрович, 1921. "В.И.И., ред.

Self-stabilizing system for a... (transliterated from Russian)
... (transliterated from Russian)
... (transliterated from Russian)
... (transliterated from Russian)

1967, ...

1967, ...

1967, ...

1967, ...

1967, ...

1967, ...

1967, ...

1967, ...

LIPSHTEYN, E.L.; MOROZOV, K.A.

Operating diesels on boiler fuel oil. Energ.biul. no.2:25-27
F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

(Diesel fuels)

GENKIN, K.I.; MOROZOV, K.A.

Highly efficient gas engine with a torch igniter for compressor
stations on gas pipelines. Gaz. prom. 6 no.3:29-34 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Gas and oil engines) (Gas, Natural—Pipelines)

GENKIN, K.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; MOROZOV, K.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SYUN'
SHAN'-I [Hsün Shan-i], inzh.; EFENDIYEV, V.S., inzh. Prinimali
uchastiye: ROZENBAUM, V.M.; BELIKOV, A.I.

Performance of a gas diesel engine developed on the basis of the
2D-100 two-stroke diesel design. Energomashinostroenie 7
no.8:9-11 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Gas and oil engines)

MOROZOV, K.A.

Certain characteristics of regulating the mixture composition in
the forechamber of a two-stroke gas engine. Trudy Inst. dvig.
no.6:118-125 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Gas and oil engines--Fuel systems)

KISELEV, I.M.; ROZHNOV, N.I.; MOROZOV, K.A.

Making a hard facing ribbon directly from liquid metal. Met.
i gornorud. prom. no.3:79-80 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 44220-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(f)/T-2

ACC NR: AP6019753

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/66/000/006/0001/0004

AUTHOR: Morozov, K. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Chernyak, B. Ya. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: Moscow Automobile and Highway Institute (Moskovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut)

TITLE: Power-characteristics improvement in carburetor engines by tuning the exhaust systems

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 6, 1966, 1-4

TOPIC TAGS: engine exhaust system, ~~vehicle engineering~~, ~~automotive industry~~ *piston engine*

ABSTRACT: Exhaust systems as a factor affecting the power of automobile engines are discussed. Exhaust-system tests on serial-production engines of the Fiat 1500, BMW 1500, on experimental four-cylinder engines from the Gorkiy Automobile Plant, and on engines from the Moscow Compact Automobile Plant showed that the use of vibratory processes in exhaust systems improve gas exchange and increase volumetric efficiency. A paired exhaust system increases engine power 5 to 6%. Power increase depends upon the length of the divided exhaust line. In compact automobiles the divided exhaust system will improve economy even without a muffler. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

[WH]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001
Card 1/1 *MT*

MOROZOV, K.A., kand.med.nauk

Reaction of the arterial vessels in elderly persons. Trudy
LISTIN no.4:71-86 '60. (MIRA 16:2)
(GERIATRICS) (ARTERIES) (REFLEXES)

SIROKO, I.A., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand. med. nauk; SHANTARENKO, I.V.,
podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; MOROZOV, K.A., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy
sluzhby; CHERNUKHINA, V.F., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby;
KODES, A.M.

Improvement in the method for the isolation and identification of
dysentery bacteria. Voen.-med. zhur. no.5:61-64 My '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

(SHIGELLA PARADYSENTERIAE)

MOROZOV, K.A.

Hemodynamics in aged subjects. Terap.arkh. 32 no.9:28-32 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnytrennikh bolezney (zav. - deyst-
vitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, zasluzhennyi deyatel' nauki, laureat
Stalinskoy premii prof. N.N. Savitskiy) Voenno-meditsinskoy
ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(BLOOD—CIRCULATION) (AGED)

SHURA-BURA, B. L., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, prof.; KRASNOV, M. D.,
polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; MOROZOV, K. A., podpolkovnik
meditsinskoy sluzhby

Organization of the work of clinics for intestinal infections
in the army. Voen.-med. zhur. no.12:39-41 D '61,
(MIRA 15:7)

(DYSENTERY) (MEDICINE, MILITARY)

MOROZOV, K.A.; dotsent

Functional state of the myocardium in elderly and old subjects.
Kardiologiya 2 no.4:52-58 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (nachal'nik -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki laureat
Gosudarstvennoy premii prof. N.N.Savitskiy) Voenno-meditsinskoy
ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.

(HEART--MUSCLE) (GERIATRICS)

MOROZOV, K.A.

Significance of the rate of pulse wave movement in the diagnosis of atherosclerosis. Kardiologiya 4 no.6:84 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney s kursom fizioterapii i kurortologii (nachal'nik - prof. P.A.Sorokin) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova, Leningrad.

MOROZOV, K.A.

Study of the mechanical properties of twisted reinforcement. Trudy
Un.druzh.nar. 6 Stroi. no.1:3-17 '64.

Strain-hardened steels for concrete reinforcement. Ibid.:34-62
(MIRA 18:10)

MOROZOV, K.D.

DUL'KIN, I.A., inzhener; MOROZOV, K.D., inzhener.

Restoration of copper wire and metal economy in the Moscow trolley
bus repair plant. Gor.khoz.Mosk.28 no.2:39-40 F '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Electric wire) (Trolley buses--Repairing)

SKUNDIN, G.I.; DOBROKHLEBOV, A.P.; MOROZOV, K.G.

Field investigation of stresses in the transmission of the DT-75 tractor.
Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 33 no.2:11-15 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktorny
institut.

(Tractors—Transmission devices)

BYKHOVSKIY, M.L., doktor tekhn.nauk; BADULIN, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk
MOROZOV, K.K., inzh.; SGIBNEV, A.V., inzh.; TRET'YAKOVA, N.I.,
inzh.

Investigating the precision of amplifiers of intermediate
frequency. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; mash.i prib. no.2:162-173
'58. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Predstavleno moskovskim vysshim tekhnicheskim uchilishchem im.
Baumana.

(Amplifiers, Electron tube--Testing)

9(2)
AUTHORS: Bykhovskiy, M.L., Badulin, S.S., Morozov, K.K., Sgibnev, A.V. and Tret'yakova, N.I. SOV/159-58-3-27/31

TITLE: An Investigation of the Accuracy of Intermediate Frequency Amplifiers

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Mashinostroyeniye i priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 3. pp 190-196 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is Part II of a paper of which Part I was published in the preceding number of subject periodical. In this part, the authors present the experimental determination of influence coefficients by the method of converted circuits. Figure 1 shows two graphs of the IF amplifier of the TV set "Start". Figure 2 shows the apparatus used for the experimental determination of the influence coefficients, consisting of a tube voltmeter LB-9, generator GSS-6 and oscillograph EO-7 for determining the phase by means of Lissajou figures. The final chapter is devoted to methods of adjusting and tuning IF amplifier stages. The authors then summarize the results of their investigations

Card 1/3

SOV/150-58 3 27/31

An Investigation of the Accuracy of Intermediate Frequency Amplifiers

1) The basic conceptions were formulated for obtaining formulae for calculating the accuracy of intermediate frequency amplifiers, especially for determining the error in the amplitude-frequency characteristic, the irregularity error of the amplification factor and the phase errors of amplifiers. 2) Experimental methods for investigating and calculating of the IF amplifier accuracy. 3) Graphs were presented for influence coefficients. 4) The accuracy of amplifiers was analyzed. 5) Methods for tuning IF amplifiers were developed and equations were obtained describing the tuning processes. The theory developed in this paper and the methods are illustrated by typified IF amplifier networks. For other networks the calculation results and the analyses will be different. However, the formulae explained in this paper may be used in an analogous manner without great difficulty for other networks, for example, amplifier stages

Card 2/3

SOV/159-58-3-27/31

An Investigation of the Accuracy of Intermediate Frequency Amplifiers

with grounded grids, etc. There are 1 photograph,
2 graphs and 1 table.
This article was presented by the
Kafedra "M-1" Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo
uchilishcha imeni Baumana (Chair "M-1" of the Moscow
Higher Technical School imeni Bauman)

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1958

Card 3/3

BYKHOVSKIY, M.L.; RADULIN, S.S.; MOROZOV, K.K.; SGLBNEV, A.V.; TRET'YAKOVA,
N.I.

Investigating the precision of discriminators. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly;
mash. i prib. no.2:201-220 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Radio frequency modulation)

MOROZOV, Konstantin Pavlovich; PUSHEAREV, B.A., retsenzent; KOLOVAN, I.N.
A.M., retsenzent; ALLEYEV, N.P., redaktor; PUTERMAN, Ye.I.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Repair of machines and mechanisms used in woodworking industries]
Remont mashin i mekhanizmov na lesozagotovitel'nykh predpriyatiyakh.
Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1957. 339 o. (MLRA 10:10)
(Woodworking machinery--Maintenance and repair)

GORBACHEVSKIY, Viktor Andreyevich; LESHKEVICH, Andrey Ivanovich;
MIKHAYLOVSKIY, Yuriy Vsevolodovich; SHESTAKOV, Boris
Aleksandrovich; MEDNIKOV, I.N., retsenzent; MOLOZOV, K.P.,
retsenzent; KHASMAN, P.Ya., otv. red.; PLESKO, Ye.P., red.;
GRECHISHCHEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of lumbering and the operation of machines and
mechanisms] Osnovy lesozagotovok i ekspluatatsiia mashin i me-
khanizmov. V.A.Gorbachevskii i dr. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat,
1961. 319 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Lumbering--Machinery)

MOROZOV, K.P.; SHIKIN, S.S.; SAKHIBOV, Sh.D.

Using volt-ampere characteristics in measuring reactive power
consumed by the network. *Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk* no. 4:16-23
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut energetiki i avtomatiki AN UzSSR.
(Electric measurements)

MOROZOV, K.P.; ASKARKHODZHAYEV, S.A.

Network for measuring active corona losses using an electrodynamic wattmeter. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 7 n. 3:16-24 '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut energetiki i avtomatiki AN UzSSR.
(Electric power distribution)
(Corona (Electricity)--Measurement)

MOROZOV, K.P.; ASKARKHODZHAYEV, S.

Study of corona losses in an experimental span of an overhead power transmission line in the climate of Tashkent. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 8 no.1:16-22 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut energetiki i avtomatiki Goskomiteta po energetike i elektrifikatsii SSSR.

L 57744-65 EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EWI(l)/FS(v)-3/EWG(v)/EWG(a)-2/EWG(c) Po-5 DD
 ACCESSION NR: AP5016784 UR/0286/65/000/010/0117/0118
 629.13.01/06 36
 3
 AUTHOR: Yefremov, Ye. T.; Petkus, G. V.; Morozov, K. S.
 TITLE: Parachute. Class 62, No. 171274
 SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 10, 1965, 117-118
 TOPIC TAGS: parachute, shroud line, canopy
 ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a parachute with a canopy in the form of an annular hoop (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). To increase the drag coefficient and stability, the parachute is provided with a small hemispherical canopy. The shroud lines of this canopy are brought into an eye ring which is fastened to the central shroud line. The outer edge is connected to the inner edge by four mutually perpendicular shroud lines. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WH]
 ASSOCIATION: none
 SUBMITTED: 04-Jan-55 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: AC
 NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4040
 Card 1/2

L 57744-65

ACCESSION NR: AP 5016784

ENCLOSURE: 01

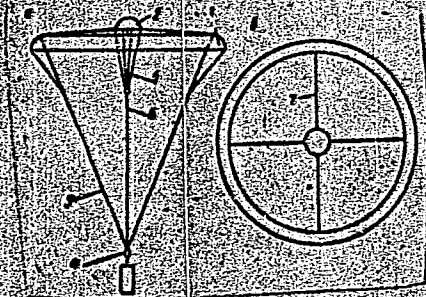


Fig. 1. Parachute

- 1 - Equatorial belt (annular hoop);
- 2 - small central hemispherical canopy;
- 3 - small shroud lines, divided at the upper ends;
- 4 - eye ring;
- 5 - auxiliary shroud lines of the hemispherical canopy;
- 6 - central shroud line;
- 7 - radial shroud lines.

Card 2/2

MOROZOV, M.P.; ATRUSHKEVICH, L.G.; GUTOROV, V.G.; KONDRASHOV, A.M.;
MORCZOV, K.S.; NIKITENKO, I.S.; TATARENKO, V.A.; USHAKOV, P.N.;
ZHILYAYEV, A.V., otv.red.; VOLKOVA, V.A., red.izd-va;
IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn.red.

[Regulations for the construction and safe operation of steam
boilers and air tanks in industrial locomotives] Pravila
ustroistva i bezopasnoi ekspluatatsii parovykh kotlov i voz-
dushnykh rezervuarov parovozov promyshlennykh predpriatii.
Obiazatel'ny dlia vseh ministerstv, vedomstv i sovnarkhozov.
Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 25 p. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym
vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.
(Locomotives)

GREYSUKH, M.V.; YERMILOV, A.A.; ZALESSKIY, Yu.Ye.; KAZYMOV, A.A.;
KATSEVICH, L.S.; KIRPA, I.I.; KIREYEV, M.I.; KNYAZEVSKIY,
B.A.; KOFMAN, K.D.; KRZHAVANIK, L.V.; KUZNETSOV, P.V.;
MOROZOV, K.S.; RAKOVICH, I.I.; RYABOV, M.S.; SVENCHANSKIY,
A.D.; SOKOLOV, M.M.; SYCHEV, L.I.; TVERDIN, L.M.; KHEYFITS,
M.E.; SHULIMOV, Ye.V.; EPSHTEYN, L.M.; SHCHEGOL'KOV, Ye.I.;
TSAPENKO, Ye.F.; FEDOROV, A.A., glav. red.; SERBINOVSKIY, G.V.,
red.; BOL'SHAM, Ya.M., red.; BRANDENBURGSKAYA, E.Ya., red.;
TVERDIN, L.M., red.; FRIDKIN, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for power engineers of industrial enterprises in
four volumes] Spravochnik energetika promyshlennykh pred-
priyatii v chetyrekh tomakh. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat.
Vol.2. [Electric-power supply (conclusion), use of electric
power and electrical equipment in some branches of industry]
Elektrosnabzhenie (okonchaniye), priemniki elektroenergii i
elektrooborudovanie nekotorykh otraslei promyshlennosti. Pod
obshchei red. A.A.Fedorova (glav. red.), G.V.Serbinovskogo i
I.A.M.Bol'shama. 1963. 880 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Power engineering—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)
(Electric power distribution)

CHUMAKOV M.P., LONCHIKOVA E.A., ZAKHINSKAYA, V.A., YASIN A.Z., MOISEVICH, K.V.

Rate of antibody accumulation in patients during the early period
following vaccination and revaccination against tick-borne
encephalitis. Vopr. virus. 9 no.5:601-604. S-L 1964. (MIRA 18-6)

2. Institut poliomiyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR i
kafedra epidemiologii T Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta imeni Sechenova, Moskva.

ACC NR: AM5000929

(N)

Monograph

UR/

Verin, Petr Nikitich; Morozov, Konstantin Vasil'yevich

Rocket weapons of antiaircraft defense on the sea (Raketnoye oruzhiye protivovozdushnoy oborony na more) Moscow, Voenizdat, 1964. 145 p. illus., biblio. 4300 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: missile, missile control center, missile guidance system, missile telemetry, antimissile missile, antiship missile, antisubmarine missile, underwater to air missile

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book is published as literature for the Soviet armed forces and to inform the general public on the use of rocketry in the antiaircraft defense of naval bases and ships at sea. It describes in general terms the electronic instruments used on ships and by air-defense forces, guidance and control systems, missiles used in the defense of ships at sea and by the air-defense forces of naval bases, missile launching systems used on surface ships and submarines as well as on the ground in the defense of naval bases and antimissile-missile and so-called anti-global-rockets defense systems. The book based on Soviet and non-Soviet literature, contains 57 figures.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AM5000929

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction -- 3

Ch.I. Aerial and space enemy at sea -- 6

Classification and combat characteristics of modern aerial attack means -- 6

Rocket weapons at sea -- 10

Space systems -- 30

Ch.II. Rockets for antiaircraft defense -- 44

Antiaircraft guided missiles -- 44

Antirocket weapons -- 100

Guided missiles for aerial combat -- 104

Ch.III. Combat organization against an aerial and space enemy -- 111

General status -- 111

Antiaircraft defense of ships at sea -- 119

Antiaircraft defense of naval bases -- 127

References -- 147

SUB CODE: 16/ SUBM DATE: 30Mar64/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2

NEVSKIY, Nikolay Alekseyevich, kapitan 1 ranga. Prinimali uchastiye:
KULINICH, D.D., inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga; RODIONOV, A.I., kontr-
admiral; OLENEV, K.I., general-mayor aviatsii; IGNAT'YEV, N.M.,
kapitan 1 ranga; BARCHENKOV, S.A., inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga;
KRYVIN, P.F., inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga; BASOV, A.V., kapitan 2
ranga; BOSOV, P.I., inzh.-kapitan 2 ranga; MOROZOV, K.V.,
inzh.-podpolkovnik; PUZANOV, N.P., inzh.-podpolkovnik. MEDNI-
KOVA, A.N., tekhn.red.

[The Navy] Voenno-morskoi flot. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va
obor. SSSR, 1959. 328 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Russia---Navy)

MOROZOV, Konstantin Vasil'yevich; SOLOV'YEV, D.I., red.; ZUDINA, M.P..
tekhn.red.

[Antiaircraft defense systems on ships] Korabel'nye sredstva
protivovozdushnoi oborony. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR,
1960. 119 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Warships) (Antiaircraft artillery)

MOROZOV, Konstantin Vasil'yevich, inzh.-polkovnik; KISELEV, S.P.,
red.; SOKOLOVA, G.F., tekhn. red.

[Wingless rockets] Beskrylye rakety. Moskva, Voenizdat,
1962. 77 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Rockets (Ordnance))

VLIM, Petr Nikitich; L. 1925 V, Konstantin Pavlovich; VLIM, L.
...K., red.

locket weapon of anti-aircraft defense in the war of the
new crusade (protection of the sea). Moscow,
Voenizdat, 1964. 145 p.

VITALIY ANATOLYEVICH
ANATOLY, Vladimir Arsenovich, born. 1911-1912
son, O. T. M. V. Vitaliy Grigorievich, born. 1911-1912
relationship: son; 1911-1912, 1911-1912, 1911-1912
son. 1911-1912, 1911-1912, 1911-1912

1911-1912, 1911-1912, 1911-1912
1911-1912, 1911-1912, 1911-1912

ACC NR: AM6032826

Monograph

UR/

Morozov, Konstantin Vasil'yevich

Space weapons (Kosmicheskoye oruzhiye) Moscow. Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1966. 52 p. illus.
37,500 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: military spacecraft, reconnaissance spacecraft, interceptor spacecraft,
space warfare, space weapon

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This booklet, designed to acquaint the general reader with modern developments in the conquest of space, discusses space weaponry and stresses the leading role of the Soviet Union in the study of outer space. The booklet is based on materials published in the foreign and domestic open press. This popularly written book contains no new vital information.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Space weaponry and its classification -- 3
Present and future space weaponry -- 12
Spacecraft of the world for studying the universe -- 40

SUB CODE: 22,15,19/

SUBM DATE: 06Apr66/

MOZOV, L.

Testing the watertightness of tanker compartments by means of compressed air; Odessa Ship Repair Yard No.1. Inform.sbor.TSNIIMF
no.26:34-36 '58. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Odesskiy sudoremontnyy zavod No.1.
(Odessa--Shipyards)
(Tank vessels--Maintenance and repair)

MOROZOV, L.A., st. nauchnyy sotrudnik

[Technological diagrams on the construction and restoration of ZIS-5 (21) automobile parts] Tekhnologicheskie karty po izgotovleniu i restavratsii detalei avtomobilia ZIS-5 (21). Sostavil L.A.Morozov. Moskva, Goslestekhizdat, 1944. 55 p. [Microfilm]
(MLRA 7:10)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i energetika lesnoy promyshlennosti.
(Automobiles)

MOROZOV, L.A.; CHISTYAKOV, Yu.V.; PRASOLOV, B.A.; ZABOLOTSKAYA, N.A.,
KOMOV, S.I., redaktor; KUDRYAVTSEVA, L.K., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Operation of the S-80 tractor] Eksploatatsiia traktora S-80.
Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1951. 226 p. (MLRA 8:1)
(Tractors)

MOROZOV, L.A., inzh.; PRASOLOV, B.A., inzh.; CHISTYAKOV, Yu.V.,
inzh.; FERBERG, B.S., red.; STREMOUSOV, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Album of fixtures and tools for the assembly and disassembly of the "Stalinets-80" tractor] Al'bom prisposoblenii i instrumenta dlia sborki i razborki traktora "Stalinets-80."
Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1951. 86 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i energetiki lesozagotovk.
(Tractors--Maintenance and repair)

Morozov, L. A.

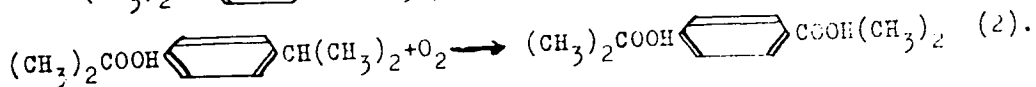
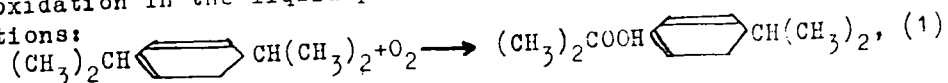
20-28/60

AUTHORS: Topchayev, A. V. , Academician, Bayev, I. P. , Morozov, L. A.

TITLE: The Synthesis of the Mono- and Di-Hydroperoxide of p-Diisopropyl-Benzene (Sintez mono- i digidroperekisi p-diisopropilbenzola)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 2, pp. 306 - 308 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The industrial methods of the production of alkyl benzenes do not always lead to an alkylate suitable for oxidation in the liquid phase. Thereby the structure of the large enterprises was determined by the technology of the synthesis of isopropylbenzene from benzene and propylene in the presence of aluminum-chloride as catalyst. This first of all guaranteed the common industrial production of phenol and acetone (reference 1). An earlier paper reported that the oxidation of alkylbenzenes in the liquid phase which were produced by the alkylation of benzene by means of olefins in the presence of boron fluoride (reference 2) is also studied (reference 3). The oxidation in the liquid phase takes place according to the equations:



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20-2-28/60

The Synthesis of the Mono- and Di-Hydroperoxide of p-Diisopropyl-Benzene

P-diisopropylbenzene was isolated from the alkylate which was produced in an apparatus with an output of 50-70 kg isopropylbenzene and 7 - 10 kg/hour p-diisopropylbenzene. The fractions isolated from the polyalkylbenzene-fraction are given in table 1. The diisopropylbenzene fraction did not correspond to pure p-diisopropylbenzene (reference 4). 1,5 kg diisopropylbenzene, 50 mg bivalent manganese and 1,6 g calcium-hydroxide were used for the experiment. The formation of hydro-peroxide was controlled iodometrically and by measurement of refraction. No higher concentration of hydro-peroxide than 55% (calculated on mono-hydro-peroxide) and 25% (relative to di-hydro-peroxide) was admitted. Its formation in dependence on time is recorded in figure 1. Curve 1 shows the oxidation of p-diisopropylbenzene, relative to mono-hydro-peroxide, whereas curve 2 shows the same relative to di-hydro-peroxide. Then the obtained mixture was filtered and separated into the diisopropylbenzene not thoroughly reacted and the two reaction products. The indices of the oxidation process and the quality of the products are given in table 2. Mono-hydro-peroxide is a colorless oily liquid with a 94,6% content of the basic substance. It was mixed with purified p-diisopropylbenzene (weight relation 2 : 8) and again subjected to oxidation. The obtained di-hydro-peroxide after recrystallization in benzene forms a white solid crystalline sub-

Card 2/3

40 - 122/60

The Synthesis of the Mono- and Di-Hydroperoxide of p-Diisopropyl Benzene

stance with a 99,8% content of the basic substance. It decomposes on melting. The constants of both peroxides are given. p-Diisopropylbenzene forming, beside isopropylbenzene represents a good initial substance for the production of the di-hydroperoxide of p-diisopropylbenzene. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 1 reference, 3 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

5(1)

SOV/64-59-3-7/24

AUTHORS:

Zabotin, K. P., Mqrozov, L. A., Kryukov, I. V., Frantinskiy, A.A.

TITLE:

Experiment With a Continuous Polymerization of Methylacrylate in Emulsion (Opyt nepreryvnoy polimerizatsii metilakrilata v emul'sii)

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 3, pp 30 - 31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Despite of the advantages of a tube reactor for the continuous polymerization (PS) of methylacrylate (I) it was not used in this case, as (P) starts at 72° with the applied initiator (ammonium persulfate), and is followed by an intensive development of gas. A somewhat different system with a cylindric reactor was used which served the purpose of PVC polymerization (Ref 1) (Fig - scheme of the system). For the (P) technical (I) was used with about 93% (I), 0.2% of acid and 0.1-0.2% of hydroquinone. The latter was separated before the (P) by means of a 5% NaOH solution. "Necal" and sulphanol served as emulgators. The composition of the reaction compound is given. The polymerization degree of the received product amounted to about 500. Data concerning the viscosity, respectively the (MW) are also given. It is stated that speed and the (P) degree are lower in the continuous (P) than in the periodical

Card 1/2

Experiment With a Continuous Polymerization of
Methylacrylate in Emulsion

SOV/62-59-3-7/24

(P). Data are given of a (P) of (I) according to the continuous method under the application of sulphanoles and various amounts of ammonium sulfate, as well as a (P) of (I) with 0.002% of hydroquinone. The latter showed that the M_n of the polymer is increased by a reduction of the hydroquinone content. There are 1 figure and 1 reference.

Card 2/2

5(3)

06214

SOV/64-59-6-6/28

AUTHORS: Zabotin, K. P., Morozov, L. A., Kryukov, I. V., Frantinskiy, A. A., Golubev, A. A.

TITLE: Continuous Method of the Copolymerization of Butyl Acrylate With Acrylonitrile in Emulsions

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 6, pp 486 - 487 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The product obtained by the copolymerization mentioned in the title is used in the manufacture of artificial leather, in leather dyeing, etc. Publications mention a semi-continuous method (Ref 1) for this polymerization. Here, a continuous method is described, which has already been proposed for the copolymerization of divinyl with styrene (Ref 2). From the scheme given (Fig) it is seen that a tube reactor is used. The following composition in parts by weight is used as reaction mixture: butyl acrylate: 54, "sulfonol" (emulsifier): 2, ammonium persulfate (as initiator): 0.1, acrylonitrile: 16, water: 100. The reaction mixture was introduced into the reactor at a rate of 1.2 l/h and 1.8 l/h respectively, and the copolymerization was carried out at approximately 80°. In order to prevent

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Continuous Method of the Copolymerization of Butyl Acrylate With Acrylonitrile in Emulsions 06214
SOV/64-39-6-6/28

coagulation of the finished latex 4-7% of ethylene glycol was added. There are 1 figure and 2 references.

Card 2/2

8(2)

S/143/60/000/02/007/018
0043/0002

AUTHORS: Renne, V.T., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
Morozov, L.A., Proskurnin, V.P., Bayev, I.F.

TITLE: A New Insulating Liquid Made of Waste of the Phenol
and Acetone Production for Capacitor Impregnation

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika,
1960, Nr 2, pp 51-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The new insulating liquid for impregnating power
current capacitors is a mixture of 1, 1.3-trimethyl-
-3-phenylindan chlorides and ethyl benzene. It has
all the advantages of pentachlordiphenyl, but is
considerable cheaper. Isopropyl-benzene- α -methyl-
styrene with a catalyst ($H_3PO_4 \cdot 3F_3$) is used as raw-
material for producing trimethylphenylindan poly-
chlorides. The suitability of the new dielectric
for impregnating capacitors was established in

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S/143/60/000/02/007/018
D043/D002

A New Insulating Liquid Made of Waste of the Phenol and Acetone
Production for Capacitor Impregnation

preliminary experiments, but additional studies are required. With a certain ratio of the mixture components, the solidification point will be at -35 to -40°C . Good ionization characteristics of capacitor models impregnated with the new dielectric were obtained, thus the capacitors may be subjected to considerable overvoltages during their operation. The production process of the new dielectric is uncomplicated, thus the cost for mass-produced power current capacitors will be reduced compared to those filled with penta-chlordiphenyl. Experimental work for obtaining the new dielectric is described. The properties of polychlorides of trimethylphenyl lindan, ethyl benzene and their mixture are given. Some differences in the $\text{tg}\delta$ values were caused by the measuring methods used

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• D043/D002

A New Insulating Liquid Made of Waste of the Phenol and Acetone
Production for Capacitor Impregnation

at the "Kondensator" plant and lacking perfection of purification methods. The characteristics of capacitor paper specimen impregnated with the new dielectric are also given. Capacitance changes of the KON-I and of the KON-II paper specimens did not exceed 8-9% in the temperature range from -20 to +90°C. There are 3 graphs, 1 block diagram, 5 tables and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 2 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni M.I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni M.I. Kalinin)
SUBMITTED: October 9, 1959, by the Kafedra elektro-izolyatsionnoy i kabel'ney tekhniki (Department of Electrical Insulation and Cable Engineering)

Card 3/3

MOROZOV, L.F.; KIM, M.P., doktor istor.nauk, nauchnyy red.; MURASHEV,
A.A., red.

[Decisive stage in the struggle with bourgeoisie of the New
Economic Policy; the history of the liquidation of capitalist
elements in the cities, 1926-1929] Reshaisushchii etap bor'by
s nepmanskoi burzhuaziei; iz istorii likvidatsii kapitalisticheskikh
elementov goroda, 1926-1929 gg. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSH i AON pri TsK
KPSS, 1960. 101 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Russia--Economic policy)

PAVLENKO, A.S.; SYAO CHEZHUN-YAN; MOROZOV, L.N.

Comparative geochemical characteristics of granitoids with
accessory tantalum-niobates. Geokhimiya no.2:104-120 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. V.I.Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry,
Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Columbates) (Granite)

69830

S/136/60/000/05/011/025
E071/E235

18.5100

AUTHORS: Morozov, L. N., Kargin, V. F., Kaganovich, I. N.,
Kushakevich, S. A., and Agarkov, V. F.

TITLE: Mastering the Technology of Rolling on a Merchant Mill
of Rods from Titanium Alloys on a Metallurgical Works

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1960, Nr 5, pp 57-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The possibility of rolling rods from titanium and its alloys (OT4 and VT2-1) on a merchant mill and the quality of the products made were investigated. Chemical analyses of the ingots rolled are given in Table 1. Ingots of OT4 alloy were obtained by a vacuo-argon melting and those of VT2-1 by a double vacuo melting. As semis for rolling forged squares 80 x 80 to 230 x 230 mm, 1100 to 1400 mm long were used. The rolling was done on a mill 600 with water cooling of bearings and rolls at a rolling velocity 2 to 2.7 m/sec (Table 2). Temperature of the beginning of rolling 1020 to 1070°C and that of the end of rolling 950 to 980°C. The main parameters of roll passes for rolling rods of 16 mm diameter are given in Table 3; mechanical properties of rolled and annealed products are given in Table 4; examples of the microstructure of

Card 1/2 rods are reproduced in Figs 1 to 3, a comparison of the

69830

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E071/E235

Mastering the Technology of Rolling on a Merchant Mill of Rods
from Titanium Alloys on a Metallurgical Works

appearance of the surface of forged, pressed and rolled rods from VTZ-1 alloy is shown in Fig 4. It is concluded that rolling of titanium alloys is feasible. Under works' conditions, semis for rolling should be forged squares 230 x 230 mm 1100 to 1400 mm long. In order to obtain the best structure in finished products, rolling should be finished at a lower temperature, ie, below the range of the β phase. There are 4 figures and 4 tables.

✓

Card 2/2

LIN, M.G.; MCROZOV, L.N.; ZNAMENSKAYA, A.S.

Germanium in granitoids of the Eastern Sayan Mountains. *Geokhimiia*
no.12:1066-1070 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institute of Geochemistry, Siberian Section of the Academy
of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Irkutsk.
(Sayan Mountains--Germanium) (Sayan Mountains--Granite--Analysis)

LIN, N.G.; MOROZOV, L.N.; MIRONOV, V.P.

Uranium and thorium in the Paleozoic granitoids of the central
part of the Eastern Sayan Mountains (M.Tagul and Uda interfluve).
Geokhimiia no.1:86-91 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geokhimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN S.S.R., Irkutsk.

L 13285-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(b)

ACC NR: AP6001108

SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/65/000/012/0082/0085

MJW/JD/WW/HW/JG/WB

AUTHOR: Mal'tsev, M. V.; Morozov, L. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Heat treatment of certain nonferrous, refractory and rare metals and alloys in the presence of protective atmospheres

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 12, 1965, 82-85

TOPIC TAGS: protective atmosphere, inert gas, metal heat treatment, nonferrous metal, refractory metal

ABSTRACT: The selection of protective atmosphere for oxygen-free heating depends chiefly on the composition of the metal or alloy, the regime of heat treatment and the requirements for the quality of the metal surface. In affinity to oxygen (in order of increasing affinity) the elements are arranged as follows: Cu; Ni, Co, Mo, W, Fe, Cr, Mn, Si, V, Zr, Al, Be, Ti. According to their action on nonferrous metals and alloys, the gases contained in the combustion products of fuel or in the furnace atmosphere may be divided into three groups: oxidizing (O_2 , CO_2 , water vapor); reducing (CO , H_2); neutral (Ar , He). The heat treatment of individual metals and alloys in protective atmospheres does not always avert the formation of oxide films on the surface. In this connection it is worth noting that very thin oxide films (of the oxidation tint type)

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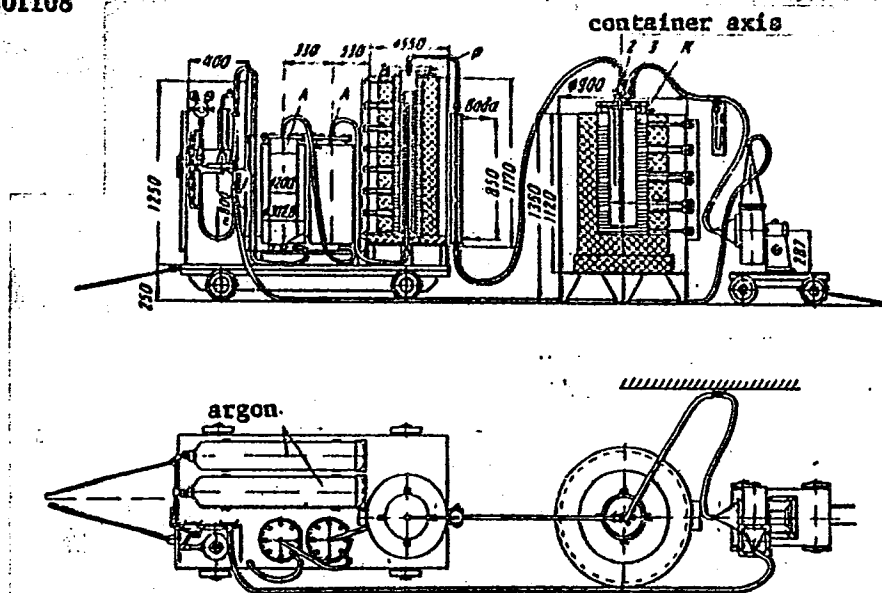


Fig. 1. Structural diagram of setup for purification and drying of inert gas (argon) with recirculation

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19
in some cases are not only harmless but also desirable, since they increase tens of times corrosion resistance under atmospheric conditions. Bright annealing of nickel silver and silicon bronze, aluminum bronze and beryllium bronze can be effectively performed in the presence of an exothermic gas prepared from natural, coke, or blast-furnace gas. As a result of previous studies, the authors developed the following protective atmospheres for the oxygen-free heating of Cu alloys: CO-CO₂ type -- N₂ base, CO ≤ 10%, CO/CO₂ > 4, H₂ ≤ 2%, O₂ ≤ 0.2%, H₂O ≤ 0.3%; and H₂-N₂ type -- N₂ base, H₂ 5-10%, O₂ ≤ 0.02%, H₂O ≤ 0.001%. Products and parts annealed in these media at 400-800°C retain purity of surface and display high mechanical properties. It was established that the most suitable protective atmosphere for Ni-base heat-resistant materials of the EI827, EI437B, EI867, EI868 and VZh36L2 types is an atmosphere of the H₂-N₂ type, of the following composition: 12-15% H₂, 0.001% H₂O, 0.006% O₂, with N₂ as the remainder. For heating Mo and W to 1300-1400°C it is advisable to employ a reducing atmosphere of the H₂-N₂ type with the composition: 75% H₂, 25% N₂, and 0.001% O₂, 0.001% H₂O (dew point -60°C). This atmosphere is obtained by the dissociation of ammonia. A neutral argon atmosphere with an O₂ content of 0.002% and moisture content of ≤ 0.001% is recommended for the heat treatment and hot pressing of Ta, Nb, Ti, Zr and their alloys. Currently the authors are testing a setup for the purification and drying of inert gases with recirculation (Fig. 1), which considerably reduces the consumption of these expensive gases and increases the degree of their purification. After the products are charged into airtight container K, valves 1, 2 and 3 are adjusted to the position "blowdown." Following the blowdown of the con-

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ACC NR: AP6001108

tainer, valves 1 and 3 are turned to the position "circulation," an airtight gas blower is turned on and the inert gas present in the system is circulated along a closed circuit, undergoing drying in adsorbers A and purification to remove oxygen in retort P filled with Ti or Zr chips and heated to 950°C (even the best grades of argon and helium contain as much as 0.005% oxygen and moisture). After a gas sample is taken for analysis and if the analysis is satisfactory, the gas blower is turned off, the valve is closed, and the container is charged into the furnace. Throughout the process, pressure in the container is maintained at from 20 to 100 mm Hg. Heat treatment of products made of various alloys in a protective atmosphere may be performed in special airtight containers of various design depending on the atmosphere used and the dimensions of the products. It may be performed on a mass scale by employing special continuous muffle furnaces. Such furnaces have an airtight metallic muffle heated by gas, resistance heaters or an inductor, and charging and discharging compartments. The widespread use of heat treatment in protective atmospheres makes it possible to improve the quality of the surface of products and to considerably reduce the proportion of defective products while at the same time dispensing with the labor-consuming operations of cleaning and pickling and eliminating the irretrievable losses of metal due to scaling. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

gettering 14

Card 4/4

Б. П. АНДРОНОВ, Л. Н. ЛЕВИН, В. Л. МОРОЗОВ, Л. Н.

Эффективные сечения реакции $\text{Ca}^{48}(n, 2n)\text{Ca}^{47}$ для
10-15 МэВ нейтронов и для фission нейтронов. Радиохимия
№ 4, 1977, 1-10, 165. (МРБ 18-8)

E. 21291-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/JG/VB
 ACC NR: AP6007908 SOURCE CODE: UR/0149/66/000/001/0116/DT18

AUTHOR: Mal'tsev, M. V.; Morozov, L. N.; Zverev, K. P.; Yefremov, Yu. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Oxidation of beryllium in air at high temperature

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1966, 116-118

TOPIC TAGS: beryllium, beryllium oxidation, oxidation kinetics

ABSTRACT: Disk-shaped beryllium specimens, 16 mm in diameter and 5 mm thick, cut from hot-compacted and extruded beryllium bars which were vacuum annealed at 850C for 2 hr, were tested for oxidation behavior at 300, 400, 600, 800, 900, 950, or 1000C for 0.5, 1, 5, 10, 30, 60, or 120 min. Visual examination revealed no changes in the surface of tested specimens after 120-min testing at temperatures up to 400C; the surface darkened slightly after testing at 600C, and lost brightness after testing at 800C. A thick white layer easily separated from the surface was formed within 5 min at 100C. The weight gain (see Fig. 1) in the first period of testing is

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UDC: 669.725:669.094.3

L 21291-66

ACC NR: AP6007908

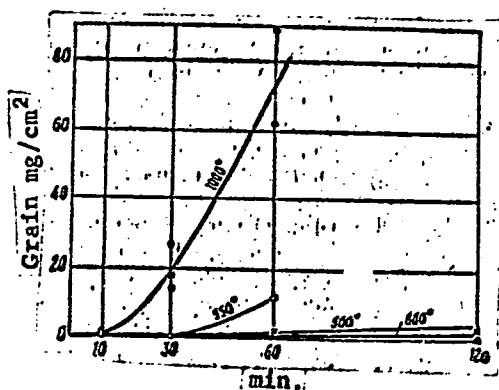


Fig. 1. Effect of temperature and heating time on beryllium oxidation

insignificant because the first oxide film formed protects against oxidation up to 600C. Electron-diffraction analysis showed that no oxide film forms on specimens tested at 300C for 2 hr. Beginning with 400C, an oxide film begins to form. The oxide and the beryllium monoxide have a hexagonal lattice with parameters $a = 2.694 \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 4.392 \text{ \AA}$. The oxide formed at 600, 800, or 1000C has a coarse-grained structure; the grain size increases with increasing temperature and holding time. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

[AZ]

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L 44392/66 FWT(m)/I/FWP(t)/811 1001
ACC NR: AP6023642

SOURCE CODE: UR/0149/66/000/002/0142/0146

AUTHOR: Maitsev, M. V.; Morozov, L. N.; Moiseyev, V. N.; Yefremov, Yu. N.;
Khorev, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Comparative oxidizability of various types of titanium alloys upon heating
in air

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1966, 142-146

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, oxidation kinetics, phase composition, metallographic
examination, temperature dependence, diffraction analysis, microhardening / VT10 ti-
tanium alloy, VT15 titanium alloy, VT16 titanium alloy

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the oxidizability of titanium alloys VT16, VT15 and
VT10, containing various amounts of β -phase. Alloy VT16 contained 6.4% Al, 5.7% Mo
and 0.6% V; alloy VT15--1.43% Al, 1.6% Mo and 1.1% V; alloy VT10--1.0% Al and
0.3% Mo. Samples (6 x 20 x 20 mm) were heated in air at temperatures ranging from 700
to 1200°C for 10 to 240 min. Oxidizability was determined by the increase in weight
per unit surface. The weight curves followed a parabolic law. While the oxidation
rate was low for all alloys up to 900°C, above 1000°C it became intense. In compari-
son with VT16 and VT10 (α + β -structure) the β -phase alloy VT15, beginning at 1060°C,

UDC: 620.193:669.265.1

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ACC NR: AP6023642

oxidized twice as fast due to the presence of the element Cr_2O_3 , about 10% in VT15 and VT16. Electron diffraction was used to analyze the scales. Chemical composition of the scale formed at 1100°C for 4 hrs are given. In all alloys, the basic oxide composition was rutile-type titanium dioxide, having a tetragonal lattice with the parameters $a=4.58 \text{ \AA}$ and $c=2.95 \text{ \AA}$. All the oxides had a texture in which the (001) direction lay in the plane of the sample. A texture formed at 700°C in VT15, at 800°C in VT14 and at 900°C in VT16. Microhardnesses of the surface layers are given as functions of distance from the surface for all temperatures. Micrographs of the oxidized surfaces are shown. For all alloys, the microhardness dropped sharply up to about 0.02 mm from the surface where the slope became more gradual; this indicated the depth of gas diffusion at the surface. The single phased alloy VT15 had a large-grained structure and the gas diffusion was more selective, as was similarly observed in the other alloys upon heating in the β -region. This selective attack increased the crack sensitivity and a fine network of cracks was observed upon deforming VT15 at high temperatures. Below 900°C, VT14 and VT16 had two-phased $\alpha+\beta$ structures and the oxidation attack was more uniform. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables.

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Card 2/2

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(Rubber industry—Equipment and supplies)

124-57-2-2265

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Mekhanika, 1957, No. 2, p. 115 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Merzov, M. A.

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PERIODICAL: Sb. stud. nauch. issled. rabot. Mosk. avtomekhan. in-t, 1956, Vol. 2, pp. 6-11

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

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